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MADRID SECURITY, COOPERATION CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Desire to 'Sidetrack' CSCE

LD131934 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 13 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Goncharov and Anatoliy Medvedenko report: A procedure for speeches by delegates at the main Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was determined by the drawing of lots. Representatives of NATO countries--Holland, Belgium and Canada--were the first to take the floor at the first plenary meeting. However, full identity of the contents of their speeches, which the capital's newspaper EL PAIS paid attention to was, judging from everything, by no means accidental. The newspaper EL PAIS writes in this connection: "The Atlantic countries' speeches were identical. This makes it possible to draw the conclusion that they acted jointly, pursuing analogous aims."

The newspaper took note of the indisputable fact which indicates that a single scenario has been worked out in NATO with the aim of setting some countries against other ones and complicating the atmosphere at the Madrid meeting in order to prevent it from reaching any constructive, concrete accords.

Really, the speeches by the NATO trio are indicative of an attempt to turn the Madrid meeting into a forum for cheap propaganda and demagogical speeches.

They demonstrated a desire to make use of the meeting for stepping up anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. With that end in view, they are trying to raise hullaballo around alleged violation by the Soviet Union of the provisions of the Final Act of the European conference, violation which manifested itself, as was asserted in one voice by representatives of Belgium, Holland and Canada, in the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan, as well as in an alleged "nonobservance of human rights" in socialist states.

Apart from the fact that the Afghanistan theme has no bearing whatsoever on the problems of European cooperation and security, it should be noted that none of the speakers said a word about the outside interference in the DRA's affairs, about attempts at stifling the Afghan revolution and at hindering the development of the anti-imperialist movement.

The Final Act's provision about the right of all peoples to determine their internal and external political status without outside interference was fully evaded in the speeches of the above-mentioned delegates.

The political meaning of such a demagogical rhetoric is evident. The NATO countries would like to sidetrack the meeting away from the most urgent problems of present-day Europe and first of all from questions of strengthening European security and disarmament.

An exchange of views between the heads of delegations has just begun. NATO delegations are trying to set the tone at the Madrid meeting. However, it is clear already now that not all West European countries intend to follow in the wake of the NATO policy. Significant in this respect is the speech by representative of the Swedish delegation, who like a number of other representatives of West European countries, pointed to the danger of further build-up of the arsenal of armaments in the European Continent. He called on the participants of the meeting to have a constructive exchange of views on the problems of restraining the arms race.

With great interest the delegations at the conference are looking forward to speeches by representatives of socialist countries. In their pronouncements, diplomats and pressmen note that the world public regards the countries of the socialist community as active champions of the preservation and development of the Helsinki spirit which has struck deep roots in the minds of broad masses of people who hope that the Madrid meeting will not hinder detente, as some NATO countries are attempting to do, but will give a new impulse to it.

Disarmament Conference Urged

LD140600 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Nikolay Polyanov commentary]

[Text] With all the complexity of the situation in Europe, one problem is particularly acute, that is the problem of easing tension in the military field. The European Security and Cooperation Conference has just begun its work in Madrid. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community intend to press at the Madrid forum for concrete steps as regards all aspects of the Helsinki Final Act, and this concern political, economic and humanitarian problems. At the same time they are putting forward a program to ease tension in the military field, which is only natural, for without implementing it it is impossible to make the process of lessening tension irreversible. It should not be forgotten that Europe is the region where the most powerful military groupings of our time are confronting each other. To bring down the level of confrontation between them means to strengthen international security.

In the meantime, Washington has lately imposed on its NATO partners a number of decisions that lead to raising the level of military confrontation rather than lowering it. One such decision adopted by NATO in Brussels in December of last year provides for deploying almost 600 American new generation nuclear missiles in Western Europe. For its part, the Soviet Union and its partners in the socialist community believe that if the arms race will be stepped up further, this may only lead to the most disastrous consequences. So, negotiations are indeed necessary. The idea to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe was advanced by the socialist countries in May 1979, when their foreign ministers met in Budapest.

Subsequently, the idea was further evolved to be presented as a concept to a conference on easing tension in the military field and achieving disarmament in Europe. Of course, while proposing such a conference the socialist countries are aware that this is a rather complex issue, and for this reason they suggest that the Madrid meeting would decide when and where the conference should be held and what it should discuss and agree on in its stages, since it is impossible to solve all the problems of easing tension in the military field at once. It is much easier to ensure the continuity of stages by proceeding from simpler and coordinated steps to more complex and far-reaching ones.

To begin with, one should concentrate on confidence-building measures. The past 5 years have yielded considerable experience in this respect. The socialist countries proposed an agreement on advanced warning about major military exercises held in an area defined by the Helsinki Final Act and involving more than 20,000 men, not 25,000 men as envisaged before. The term of this prior warning should be a month, not 3 weeks. All the parties should also notify each other on troop movements in the region involving more than 20,000 servicemen and also on major air exercises in the region and on major naval exercises conducted in the vicinity of territorial waters of other states. It is likewise proposed to limit the maximum level of military exercises by 40,000 or 50,000 men.

So this range of issues could be negotiated at the initial phase of the conference. Subsequently it should decide on steps in the field of lowering the level and density of the military confrontation in Europe, including the reduction of military activity and troops and arms reductions.

There is a growing understanding in many Western capitals that the idea of a broad conference on military detente and disarmament is based on a balanced approach to the main problem. Significantly, France, Finland and Sweden put forward similar suggestions. Federal German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on his part spoke out for an all-European dialogue on disarmament. Nothing, it seems, should be in the way of convening such a conference. The Soviet Union intends to press in Madrid for reaching concords that would promote detente, security and the peaceful future of the nations.

The Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, has emphasized that if a businesslike approach gets an upper hand at the Madrid meeting there is hope that important solutions could be negotiated which among other things would pave the way for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The nations await such solutions, and one should do everything not to deceive their expectations.

Bell Speech Criticized

LD141000 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 14 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Goncharov and Anatoliy Medvedenko report:

The head of the U.S. delegation, Griffin Bell, who spoke on Thursday at the evening session of the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Conference On Security and Cooperation in Europe, declared the allegiance of the United States to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. He pointed out that the process which had begun after the Helsinki conference destroyed the barriers built during the cold war. Griffin Bell said the Madrid meeting had been called to promote cooperation and constructive work, not for confrontation and polemics.

However, following his own declarative statements about the U.S. allegiance to the policy of detente, the U.S. delegate took a stand which by no means tallies with the assertions he made earlier.

Putting forward the question of human rights, the way the British delegate did it a little earlier, the U.S. envoy, quoting Voltaire, Locke, Tolstoy, Lincoln, Paine and even Aristotle assured the meeting that the United States was a country where human rights were honoured and guaranteed. To assure the participants in the Madrid meeting of his objective approach to the problem, Bell recognized the facts testifying that in the period that had elasped since the Helsinki conference the socialist countries made a number of new and already well-known steps to implement the provisions of the Final Act in the field of human rights and in other fields as well.

Nevertheless, judging by his further pronouncements, the U.S. delegate needed it only to attack the socialist countries demanding that they open their borders to subversive anti-Soviet and anticommunists activities, and insisting on the recognition as "objective" sources of information even such mouthpieces of the cold war, fanning up the enmity and hatred among the peoples of Europe, as Radio Liberty and Free Europe which, as Griffin Bell is undoubtedly aware, are financed and controlled by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Griffin Bell further praised in every way the so-called dissidents from socialist countries--renegades who emigrated to the West, who hate their motherland and their people, who are paid by foreign intelligence services and military staffs. Among others Griffin Bell praised notorious Shcharanskiy who had been tried and condemned for a crime against the state--for espionage.

Anyway, Bell's rhetorics "in defence" of human rights hardly seemed convincing to anyone. He failed to say a single word about the violations of human rights in Western countries, especially in the United States. If the British delegate devoted a half of his speech to the rhetorics in defence of individual freedoms and human rights, Griffin Bell's speech was devoted to that subject entirely. It is absolutely obvious that what can be seen here is a coordinated line of NATO leaders. However, the most important and harmful thing for the process of strengthening peace in Europe is the attempt to steer the Madrid meeting away from the urgent problems--measures to strengthen constructive economic and cultural cooperation in Europe, unwillingness to discuss the main issue--the preservation of peace and security in Europe and the development of the process of detente.

PRIME MINISTER KARMAL CONTINUES DISCUSSION OF USSR VISIT

PDPA Central Committee Report

LD141153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "PDPA Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Nov--A PDPA Central Committee plenum was held here today to discuss the results of the visit to the Soviet Union of the Afghan party and government delegation headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, and to determine the tasks of the PDPA and the DRA under the present historical conditions.

Babrak Karmal delivered a report at the plenum. The visit to the USSR will undoubtedly be a historic landmark in the further development and deepening of friendship and comprehensive fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples, he said. The accords reached and the documents elaborated, the report points out, reflect the new stage in the development of Afghan-Soviet relations.

B. Karmal dwelt in detail on the main directions of the work of the PDA and the DRA Government. He indicated the need to strengthen in every possible way the unity of the PDPA--the political vanguard of the working class and of all working people--to intensify the struggle against counterrevolution and to create conditions for Afghanistan's peaceful life.

Dwelling on the DRA's economic problems, B. Karmal pointed out that the successes achieved in the economy were made possible thanks to the disinterested assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The PDPA's most important aim is to improve the people's living conditions. In this connection B. Karmal dwelt on the measures which the PDPA and the DRA Government intend to implement in the very near future--raising workers' wages, increasing housing construction and giving the peasantry multifaceted assistance.

Speaking of the continuing intrigues of imperialism and reaction against Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal declared that the DRA advocates a political settlement of the situation which has come about.

The PDPA Central Committee plenum unanimously approved B. Karmal's report and the results of his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The plenum adopted a resolution "On the Results of the Official Friendly Visit of B. Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the DRA, to the Soviet Union," which will be published in the DRA press.

Party Activists Meeting Address

LD141008 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 14 Nov, TASS--A meeting of party activists of provincial, city, district and army committees of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here on Thursday. It was attended by members of the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, members of the party Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, representatives of the country's public organizations. The meeting of party activists was devoted to the results of the recent plenum of the party Central Committee, which discussed and approved of the results of the official friendly visit of General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal to the Soviet Union.

Babrak Karmal addressed the meeting with a long speech. He pointed out that his visit to the USSR is of great significance for developing and strengthening independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and stressed the importance of fraternal goodneighbour relations with the Soviet Union. Babrak Karmal expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for the warm reception accorded to him in the Soviet Union.

Babrak Karmal spoke highly of the Soviet Union's economic aid to Afghanistan and said that the Soviet Union had displayed full understanding of all problems, at whose resolution are directed the efforts of the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He stressed that economic cooperation between the two countries is of a long-term and comprehensive character.

Addressing the meeting of party activists, representatives of various provinces of Afghanistan expressed support for the results of the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee. On behalf of the members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan they assured that they will make every effort for the implementation of the tasks, which are faced by the country. The participants in the meeting unanimously carried a resolution highly evaluating the results of Babrak Karmal's visit to the USSR and stressing that they will work for strengthening the gains of the April revolution, the country's independence and freedom, (?peace) and security in the region, and all over the world.

BAKHTAR CRITICISM OF AS-SADAT 'ADMITTED' INTERFERENCE CITED

LD131152 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 13 Nov, TASS--The BAKHTAR agency has strongly criticised Egyptian President as-Sadat, who recently openly admitted his interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Addressing the session of the constituent association of the so-called "League of Arab and Muslim peoples", the agency points out in its commentary, As-Sadat said that Egypt was giving military aid and political support to the Afghan counter-revolution. As-Sadat's statement, the commentary stressed, is fresh evidence of the reactionary substance of the present Egyptian leadership, which together with U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists, the militaristic government of Pakistan and reactionary Arab regimes is waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people, who are building a new life.

There is nothing new about this stand of traitor As-Sadat, the BAKHTAR agency writes, as he has already especially after the Camp David deal with the enemies of the Arab and Moslem peoples, openly embarked on the path of betrayal of the interests of the people of Egypt, the Arab peoples and the whole Islamic world. An evidence of As-Sadat's policy, the commentary stresses, is also the granting of asylum to the former shah of Iran.

It must be pointed out, the agency goes on to say, that practically all Arab countries have rejected As-Sadat's invitation to participate in the so-called "league". Only representatives of Sudan and leaders of counter-revolutionary Afghan groupings applauded the Egyptian president.

DRA 'FATHERLAND FRONT', TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT DESCRIBED

LD132114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The citizens of the DRA are successfully building a new life. Journalist Mikhail Ilinskiy, who has visited this country, reports: Despite many difficulties caused by the subversive actions of the foreign and domestic reactionaries, the country is steadfastly undergoing the irreversible process of the consolidation of the popular masses and the strengthening of the unity of various levels of the population on a patriotic basis.

At present an exceptionally important process is underway--the organization and registration of the broad pan-national fatherland front. The front is to absorb all the patriotically inclined mass organizations--the representatives of all the levels of society. In particular, at a conference of mullahs and ulemas more than 600 representatives of the Afghan clergy, scholars and theologians declared their full support for the government. Constituent congresses have been successfully held. This was heralded as the organization and registration of the creative unions of journalists, writers and figures in the artistic world. These unions will certainly form part of the fatherland front.

The pan-national conference of youth of the DRA was held with great success in Kabul. The young men and women are declaring their support for the government not only in words, but are also demonstrating this with specific deeds. They are actively forming detachments to defend the revolution. I witnessed the creation of two such battalions. comprising 1,500 people, and their departure for the struggle against the bandits.

The trade union movement is also being developed in the country. There are already 140,000 trade union members in 255 organizations.

Afghan economists and DRA commerce Minister Jalalar have noted with satisfaction that despite the difficulties for industry, practically all the economic capacities are in operation. The most successful work is being done by the more than 50 installations of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, which form the basis of the state sector of the republic's industry. Considerable changes are taking place in agriculture too, where the agrarian reform is continuing. More than 1,000 consumer cooperatives have been created already.

We are glad that the situation in Afghanistan is settling down and life is gradually resuming its normal course. This is how it should be. These words were said by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. These words describe in a succinct manner the situation in present day Afghanistan--our traditional friend and southern neighbor.

BAYKOV REJECTS PAKISTANI CHARGES ON USSR ROLE IN DRA

LD131221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 80 p 5

[Vladilen Baykov commentary: "Invented Problem"]

[Text] Islamabad--Recently Pakistan's propaganda services have been intensively fueling a new wave in the anti-Afghan slander campaign. Its chief instigators are the leaders of the military administration, whose speeches have again begun to resound with provocative assertions about "Soviet interference" in Afghanistan and about a "threat" allegedly hanging over Pakistan from the north.

The aim of this campaign is obvious--to attempt by means of slander to revive the so-called "Afghan question" during the 35th session of the UN General Assembly and thereby to compromise as much as possible in the eyes of the world public the present leadership of the DRA and the USSR, which is giving fraternal assistance to its southern neighbor.

But are there grounds for submitting this question to some sort of international forum? There are absolutely none. The government of the independent DRA, which enjoys the people's support, is tackling the country's domestic and foreign problems by itself.

Pakistan propaganda "fails to notice" the foreign mercenaries infiltrated from Pakistan across the DRA border and the atrocities committed by them against the Afghan population, or the mercenaries' training camps located on Pakistani territory, or the American, Chinese and Pakistani instructors who are training the saboteurs. Imperialist incursion into Afghanistan is proceeding to the sound of hypocritical verbiage about wanting to find a "political settlement to the Afghan crisis." [paragraph continues]

But who can believe these "peacemakers" when the Pakistan leadership refuses to recognize the lawful government of the DRA and declines talks with it.

If the Pakistani Government really recognized the need to normalize the political situation in the region, it would be guided in its actions not by instructions from Washington and Beijing but by the interests of its own people, who wish to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors. There is a constructive basis for this: To demonstrate its good will, the DRA Government proposed back in May beginning bilateral talks with Pakistan on normalization of mutual relations on the basis of the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and cooperation. Accepting these constructive proposals and in promptly ending aggression against the DRA constitute the key to the restoration of good-neighborly relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan and to normalization in the region.

U.S.-PRC-PAKISTANI ANTI-AFGHAN, ANTI-INDIAN AXIS SCORED

LD131832 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 13 Nov 80

["Cordinating Subversive Activity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, (TASS)--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

According to reports of news agencies, high-ranking military delegations from the USA and China are currently staying in Pakistan. The U.S. delegation is led by the Commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific Admiral Robert Long, the Chinese--by China's Air Force Chief of Staff Wang Dinglie. The Pakistani press, which is under severe censorship, reports very little on the stay of these delegations. But even the scanty information leaking into the press gives an idea of their aims and purposes.

According to a report in Pakistani newspapers, both delegations have visited Pakistan's air bases in Peshawar, Risalpur and Saragodha. In all evidence it is not by accident that it is precisely on these days that Beijing began supplying Islamabad with its latest jet fighter aircraft and surface-to-air missiles. In this connection it must be thought that in the course of the tripartite talks between the top brass of the USA, China and Pakistan, the question is discussed of a further militarisation of the latter, of a build up of its military preparations. It is easy to see against whom these preparations are spearheaded as precisely these three countries are continuing their undeclared war against Afghanistan.

It is by no accident that Chinese and U.S. military have visited the camps of Afghan bandits located in the area of the Afghan-Pakistani border. This "mecca" of the enemies of the people's power in Afghanistan was visited earlier this year by Chinese and British foreign ministers, advisers of the U.S. President and the Japanese prime minister. All of these "pilgrims" have one aim--that of depriving the people of Afghanistan of its revolutionary gains, of overthrowing the legitimate people's power. There is no doubt that the present visit of the Chinese and U.S. military to the camp of counter-revolutionaries pursued the same aim. It shall not be forgotten that none other than the USA and China initiated the aggression in Afghanistan and drew the Islamabad authorities into it. They are also the main "donors" giving the Afghan counterrevolutionaries lavish material and political support.

The special services of the USA, China and Pakistan have long been engaged in subversive activity in India's northern and north-eastern states. On different occasions these special services were drawing up the "Brahmaputra Operation" and the "Gibraltar Operation," the plans to found a "transhimalayan federation" and other anti-Indian adventures. All of them provide for severing from India large sections of its territory.

Judging by the stepped up activity of the separatists in the north east of India and the recently more frequent intercommunal clashes in the north, which the Indian press directly links with the activity of Chinese, U.S. and Pakistani special services, Beijing, Washington and Islamabad have not given up their joint anti-Indian designs. Over the recent year alone, according to official Indian figures, various antigovernment organisations of India have received 3,000 million rupees in hard currency from abroad.

The joint undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan and traditional animosity towards India are the two basic factors which led to the emergence of the Washington-Beijing-Islamabad military-political axis. This tripartite collusion is a source of a real threat to peace, security and stability in South and southwestern Asia.

CPI LEADER'S STATEMENT TO PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT REPORTED

LD061046 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov, TASS--"It is difficult to overestimate the immense influence of the October Revolution on the development of the national liberation movement in India," a PRAVDA correspondent was told by N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. "Under the influence of the ideas of the October Revolution which illuminated the entire world, the struggle against colonial domination in our country entered a new stage and acquired a mass-scale nature in which the broad masses--workers, peasants and other strata of the Indian working people--took part.

"The Soviet Union made a considerable contribution to the strengthening of India's political independence and gaining of economic independence. The establishment and consolidation of state sector, development of our own metallurgy, oil industry, electrical engineering and other key branches of the economy, training of skilled researchers and engineers and technicians are only some spheres which experienced the favourable influence of Indian-Soviet cooperation".

"Friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union are acquiring exclusively great importance in the current international situation", N.K. Krishnan went on to say. "The American imperialists and Chinese expansionists are accelerating the arms race and creating dangerous seats of tension in various parts of the world. Steps are being made to encircle India with a hostile ring. In this way Washington and Beijing are seeking to change our country's foreign policies. We are glad to realise that the stands of India and the Soviet Union are close or identical on many questions of international development. Indian-Soviet relations have a great future, for they meet the vital interests of the peoples in our countries, the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world".

BRIEFS

BOOKS ON AFGHANISTAN--Dushanbe, 16 Oct, TASS--Scholars from the Orientalogy Institute of Soviet Tadzhikistan prepared for the press a large collection of articles "Afghanistan". The book deals with problems of modern history, the advance of the economy and culture of the friendly country and is a result of visits by Tadzhik Oriental scholars to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, where they collected extensive material. The Orientalogy Institute is doing a big job in studying the history and culture of Afghanistan, popularizing the socio-economic and cultural achievements of the Afghan people in the period after the April revolution. An anthology "The Revolutionary Poetry of Afghanistan's" will be issued soon. Books "Dialects of Modern Afghanistan" and "Work of Poet Abdurraufa Benava" are in the press. A Dari-Russian technical-economic dictionary has been compiled. Soviet and Afghan scholars outlined a program of joint researches in the history of Afghanistan, in studying the Dari and Pashto languages and collecting Afghan folklore. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 16 Oct 80]

U.S., PRC FAN THAILAND'S HOSTILITY TOWARD KAMPUCHEA

LD132324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov (TASS)--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The visit to Kampuchea of Zia Rizvi, representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and his meetings with leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have shown once again that Pnomh Penh is doing everything in its power to achieve a just solution of the problem of Kampuchean refugees staying in the territory of Thailand. As everyone knows, Beijing, Washington and Bangkok are trying to use the issue of these hostages in the "undeclared war" against the young republic.

In actual fact, bandit nests of undefeated Pol Pot supporters on Thai territory are mixed up with the camps of genuine refugees who left Kampuchea to escape from U.S. bombing and, later from the terror of the Poi Pot butchers. This is not done by chance. This "neighborliness," if you'll pardon the expression, makes it possible to supply the Pol Pot gangs with international aid destined for the refugees.

In recent months many thousands of refugees have returned to Kampuchea. This is further evidence that life is returning to normal in that country. The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has assisted the Kampuchean authorities in their resettlement.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has repeatedly stated its readiness to hold talks with the Thai authorities at any level in order to find a solution to the refugee problem which would be acceptable to both sides. Bangkok rejected these humanitarian proposals and under pressure from Beijing and Washington embarked on a provocative so-called "voluntary grouping of Pol Pot men across the border into Kampuchea to carry out subversive activity against the people's power. These actions by the Thai side further exacerbated the situation on the border between Thailand and Kampuchea.

Pnomh Penh has now reaffirmed that it is ready, without putting forward any political conditions whatsoever, to start talks with Thailand about the refugees at any mutually acceptable place and to conclude an agreement satisfying both parties. Those Kampucheans who were forced to seek refuge on Thai territory from barbaric U.S. bombing or from the bloody Pol Pot regime are free to return. According to the figures of several international organizations, there are not "many hundreds of thousands" of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, as is alleged in Beijing and Bangkok, but only tens of thousands--not counting, of course, the Pol Pot bandits living among the refugees.

It is precisely these butchers who are getting a considerable portion of the humanitarian international aid given to the Kampuchean people across the so-called "land bridge"--the Thai-Kampuchean border. Not wishing to go on playing into the hands of those who would like to continue succoring the Pol Pot men with this aid, the International Red Cross and UNICEF recently expressed their intention to halt deliveries of this kind. This decision immediately brought furious attacks on these organizations by Thailand.

Such are the facts involved in the Kampuchean refugee problem, which would not be particularly difficult to solve given good will on the Thai side. The only obstacle on this path is Bangkok's continuing hostility toward Kampuchea, a hostility which is being fanned by Beijing and Washington.

DEMICHEV DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL RELATIONS

AU131741 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 80 p 3

["The Cooperation of Socialist Cultures"--article by Peter Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture]

[Text] The opening of the Days of Soviet Culture in the CSSR is approaching. We regard them as a great common holiday of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people and at the same time as an important event in strengthening our international cooperation. This year we have been celebrating the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the 10th anniversary of the USSR-CSSR treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The two events are closely connected. They reflect the immense historical force of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the CSSR is indivisibly connected with implementation of principles of Marxist-Leninist policy. It is precisely this policy, which is being firmly and consistently implemented by the CPSU and the CPCZ, that has opened a broad scope for fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples in all spheres of social life.

It is logical that with the successes of the socioeconomic and scientific-technical progress in our countries and with the increasing exactingness of the tasks of socialist and communist construction, our fraternal cooperation has been acquiring the character of comprehensive mutual activity in all spheres of the economic, political and ideological life. The dialectics of that process is as follows: The higher the standard of the socioeconomic and spiritual development of each socialist country, the more fruitful and effective is their cooperation. And in that cooperation is the guarantee of the further successes of nations united in a fraternal bond by a common goal--by construction of a new society.

Faithfulness to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism makes it possible for our countries to organically respect national and international interests. Such an attitude contribues to consolidation of the positions of real socialism and to the growth of its authority and influence.

Recent years have been characterized by particularly marked successes in developing new and enriching traditional forms of cooperation among the fraternal countries. This common process is also being manifested in the cultural sphere. The mutual drawing closer in the ideo-artistic sphere, that helps to form international socialist culture about which the great Lenin used to dream, has been strengthened from year to year. Now we can fully and rightly say that the cultural cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries confirmed in practice the Leninist prophecy that socialism will pave the way for a mutual cultural enrichment of nations, that it will help to overcome chauvinism and nationalism, liberate the spiritual development of nations from the contradictions and conflicts that are characteristic of bourgeois society and from a forcible suppression of one national culture by others.

The Soviet people feel profound satisfaction with the fact that they have the greatest opportunity to acquaint themselves with the wealth of culture of the talented Czechoslovak people.

In that connection one has to mention the broad scope and the great success of the Days of Czechoslovak Culture that were held in the Soviet Union this year. Naturally, the main merit in that belongs to our Czechoslovak friends, who had sent to the USSR their best creative collectives and well-known figures from the sphere of culture and art.
[paragraph continues]

With great mastery and talent they displayed the successes of the Czechs and Slovaks in that sphere and thus reaffirmed the correctness of the CPCZ's cultural policy, whose essence has been so tellingly depicted by G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president: "Our party values artists and cultural workers who comprehend the social mission of their work and selflessly and with creative fervor serve the education of the socialist man and serve the enrichment of his spiritual life."

Such art always finds the way to the heart of Soviet audiences, because the values it contains are equally close to both the Soviet and the Czechoslovak people.

The Days of Czechoslovak Culture markedly reflected our deepening cultural relations and the considerable enlargement of the cultural potential which has enabled us to expand and enrich our cultural cooperation.

Today we all see that the people of the socialist countries are developing the feeling of belonging to common affairs, that they feel joy over the successes of their friends and brothers in the common cause, and grief when they learn about these or other failures. That unity of self-awareness constitutes a characteristic feature of our times, a truthful symptom of internationalism pulsating in the blood of our nations.

We have common goals and tasks, common ideals. That also explains the immense mutual interest in life, work and achieved successes. As to the consolidation of that spiritual unity, our cultural cooperation is not on the lowest rung.

It is no coincidence that the enemies of socialism have always strived and continue to strive to weaken our cultural relations. It occurred in 1968-69, when antisocialist forces wanted to break off by any means Soviet-Czechoslovak cultural cooperation. It is also the case today, when imperialist propaganda strives to rekindle the censer of anticommunism and cast a shadow on the unity of the fraternal parties, countries and peoples. But all these are vain attempts because they are at variance with the demands of the times and with the pivotal interests of our nations.

Time has fully affirmed the thought of L. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, about the recent years having considerably expanded the wealth of traditions in our nations' cultural relations. A network of extensive contacts has been formed among party organizations, cities, districts and work collectives, and purely human relations among the chiefs of production in cities and in the countryside, and among the personnel of the sphere of education, science and culture.

Today, we can with justification speak about the permanent presence of Czechoslovak culture in the spiritual life of Soviet society, and, vice versa, about the presence of our multinational culture in the life of the peoples of the CSSR.

Let us take, for example, artistic literature. A total of 1,379 titles of Czech and Slovak prose, poetry, drama and essays have been published in the Soviet Union in 42 languages of the USSR's peoples. The well-known works of Karel Capek, Jaroslav Hasek, Marie Pujmanova, Jan Kollar, Bozena Nemcova, Jan Neruda, Marie Majerova and Alois Jirasek have been published in the USSR in many editions. The Soviet reader welcomes with great interest the works of contemporary Czechoslovak masters: Jan Kozak, Vladimir Minac, Zdenek Pluhar, Andrej Plavka, Miroslav Valek, Jiri Taufer, Miroslav Florian, Ivan Skala and others. The mutual days of literature have become a tradition. All that has enabled--within the framework of the Days of Czechoslovak Culture--to show in many of our cities interesting book exhibitions of Czechoslovak authors, to hold literary soirees and discussions.

When I mention a traditional form of our relations such as the exchange of dramatic artists, we cannot either ignore the discovery and the utilization of new moments, of new forms of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. [paragraph continues]

The exchange of actors--without losing its important role as an effective instrument to acquaint the CSSR and the USSR public with all the wealth and variety of the artistic culture of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples--has to an increasing extent contributed to the enrichment of the repertoires of professional and amateur ensembles with works of authors and with songs and dances of the people of the two countries.

Many Soviet ensembles and soloists, whose art we are proud of, visited fraternal Czechoslovakia, among them the opera and ballet ensembles of the USSR State Academic Bolshoy Theater; famous ensembles directed by I. Moyseyev and Berezka; symphony orchestras with conductors J. Svetlanov, J. Mravinskiy; dance ensembles from the Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia and Uzbekistan; Russian choir and dance ensembles; leading theaters; soloists S. Richter, Y. Obraztsova, V. Atlantov, J. Mazurok, V. Tretyakov, E. Gilels and others.

The art and culture of present-day Czechoslovakia, successfully following in the traditions of the spiritual life of the Czechs and Slovaks, are being enriched by new content that implements the building of an advanced socialist society. The Soviet people know well the successes of Czechoslovak culture; taking no small part in that are the symphony orchestras from Prague, Bratislava and Brno; the opera ensembles of the national theaters from Prague and Bratislava; the dance ensembles Sluk and Lucnica; various variety ensembles and soloists, which perform frequently in our country.

The main directions of the development of the entire complex of mutual USSR-CSSR cultural relations are now being increasingly determined by the successful line oriented toward common creative work.

Practical realization of that line is being implemented in various directions: joint production of theater performances, the elaboration of theoretical problems of culture by scientists of the two countries, sharing in the work of joint cultural groups, and resolving a great number of practical issues by cultural establishments that are in direct contact.

One can present more than one example attesting to the fruitfulness of such cultural relations. For example, CSSR and USSR creative artists have been working together for a number of years on works devoted to the life and work of the Soviet and the Czechoslovak people. They worked in fishery kolkhozes in Latvia and in a cotton-processing combine in Ruzomberok, in the Bratislava Slovnaft enterprise and in the Nurek Hydroelectric powerplant, in constructing the Prague subway, on the metallurgy combine Azovstal and in agricultural districts of Slovakia, Belorussia, Bohemia and Georgia.

Exhibitions had been organized on the basis of works created in Moscow, Prague and Bratislava, and the union of cooperative farmers, Maj, in the village of Svetlice has opened a picture gallery and held an exhibition whose basis were works donated to the cooperative by Soviet and Czechoslovak artists.

Now a joint book bearing the title "Brotherhood" is being prepared, which will contain the works of Soviet and Czechoslovak writers. The materials for the book are being chosen in the course of mutual visits.

Important questions concerning the development of the contemporary creative process, the role of art in the life of socialist society and increasing the social responsibility of cultural workers, long ago became the subject of discussions at the joint secretariats of the creative artists unions, at seminars and symposiums. Such joint activity is of great importance for the struggle against ideological and aesthetic concepts hostile to socialism. What is particularly important is that creative youths have increasingly been joining that activity. In Minsk this year, an interesting meeting was held of young Soviet and Czechoslovak composers that assessed their role in the creation of socialist musical culture, and a joint group of young artists will begin its work in Azerbaijan shortly and in the CSSR afterwards.

Soviet-Czechoslovak cultural relations have given much that is good and useful to our nations, and, of course, can give even more in the future. The new plan of the 1981-85 Soviet-Czechoslovak cultural cooperation is also oriented toward that. Our plans for the future proceed from the necessity to develop, in the first place, the most progressive forms of cooperation capable of contributing to the fulfillment of the pivotal task--to the strengthening of the friendship and ideological unity between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples.

Our country is successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan. All minds and deeds of the Soviet people are concentrating on a dignified welcome to the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet creative intelligentsia, too, is preparing a dignified welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet multinational socialist culture has become an important factor of social progress. Its development is characterized by further increases in the creative activity of workers in culture and art, by strengthening their bonds with life. All that helps to fully develop and enrich all kinds and types of contemporary artistic creativity and make interpretative mastery grow.

Czechoslovak friends can extensively acquaint themselves with the successes of our art and literature during the upcoming Days of Soviet Culture in the CSSR, which, undoubtedly, will reaffirm the fraternal friendship of our countries and peoples and the fruitfulness of cooperation of our socialist cultures.

FEATURE ON POLISH ARMY CITES 'DISCIPLINE' PROBLEM

LD140957 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 11 November 1980 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Through Pages of the Fraternal Armies' Press" three unattributed items from the Polish National Defense Ministry newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The first, a 200-word report under the headline "In the Pomeranian Military District," describes ideological work in the district; the second, a 400-word report under the headline "Role of Staff Communists," gives an account of the work of the staff party organization in a Polish Air Defense Forces unit in consolidating discipline and regulation order. The item states in particular:

"Every member of the staff party organization has elaborated a personal plan for participation in training and educational work in a subunit. The newspaper cites numerous examples in favor of this method of work for the staff party organization. Thus, last year there was a considerable number of violations of military discipline in one subunit. The subunit's young commander used various means for consolidating discipline, but the results were not very reassuring. A experienced office, a member of the staff party organization, came to help. He and the commander analyzed the discipline violations and outlined a series of measures. They included the consolidation of the commander's contact with the socialist Polish Youth League organization, the creation of youth groups for preventive disciplinary work, and the intensification of individual work."

The third item reports a conference of the Polish National Defense Ministry Council for Social and Consumer Service Affairs presidium, which examined "about 200 proposals for improving the service and daily living conditions of servicemen, reserve officers and serving officers of the Polish People's Army."

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD131900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] A protocol on the results of the coordination of state plans was signed in Moscow today between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1981-85. It envisages the further development of economic cooperation in key branches of the national economy of both countries and, on this basis, a 1.4 times increase in mutual supplies of machinery, equipment and other goods during the 5-year period.

GROMYKO HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD131251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS--Talks began today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Emilio Colombo, Italian foreign minister who is in Moscow on an official visit.

During the talks, the development of Soviet-Italian relations in various fields, and a number of topical international problems, primarily concerning Europe, which are of mutual interest, were discussed.

On the same day, Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Emilio Colombo, during which speeches were exchanged.

Greeting the guest, Andrey Gromyko said: I should like at the very beginning to express my thoughts on the role which the Soviet Union and Italy are playing today and can play tomorrow to preserve peace in Europe and beyond its bounds, and to make this peace more reliable.

It is natural to think along these lines since we have had to our joint credit almost 20 years of fairly stable and multifaceted cooperation. No one will dispute the fact that the Soviet Union and Italy have made their contribution to the establishment and consolidation of detente, particularly in the seventies.

Your arrival in the USSR and the talks which have begun give grounds to believe that in the present complex international conditions Soviet-Italian cooperation is showing up quite well.

Regular contact on current European problems and the international situation is being made between the two countries in accordance with the jointly adopted documents and understandings, first and foremost the protocol on consultations of 1972.

Trade and economic ties are rising on the basis of long-term agreements and large-scale contracts. The current year's trade turnover should amount to the sizeable sum of R3 billion and there are many indications that this is not the limit.

The Soviet and Italian peoples are traditionally displaying a gravitation toward and lively interest in each others cultural achievements, and the expansion of exchanges in the field of spiritual culture also lead to a greater mutual understanding between the Soviet and Italian peoples.

Nevertheless, the way Soviet-Italian relations develop in the future and whether reason and goodwill continue to predominate still remain the main questions.

Of course, we do not conceal the fact that the views of the USSR and Italy are far from coinciding on everything. However, if our relations will continue to retain the characteristics which they have acquired to date--and in this the summit meetings and contacts are of particular merit--then in the eighties Soviet-Italian cooperation could yield a perceptible benefit to both peoples and the cause of detente.

In this, of course, Italy is no exception. The main concern of our party and state, and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, in European and world politics as a whole, is, in brief, concern for peace, that in relations between states belonging to different social systems, the general course of events in Europe and other continents and the solution of the world's more important problems should be determined by the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In the past, there have been acute changes in the international climate. However, there has not previously been the experience accumulated in the years of detente, the experience of coping with the acute problems which arise from time to time, the ability to take account of each other's interests. Mutual trust, the treasure gathered together grain by grain, as one might say, has not been enough. We are convinced that this trust should be particularly valued.

This is why we proceed from the fact that if one were to mobilize all forces which support detente--and they are many--it would be quite possible to return interstate relations to the favorable course in which they developed in the previous decade.

From this standpoint, the outcome of the meeting of representatives of member-states of the all-European conference which is to start in Madrid tomorrow is of great importance: whether it will turn into businesslike work based on the Helsinki Final Act or be reduced to confrontation and fruitless polemics.

To listen to some of the participants in the meeting, it appears that they are going to Madrid for the sole purpose of stirring up a kind of verbal corrida there. But quite different qualities are required for carrying out a sober policy, provided, of course, one does not make up one's mind to deliberately conduct affairs toward undermining the all-European measures.

We would like to hope that a sense of responsibility for maintaining and continuing cooperation on an all-European basis will prevail in Rome and in other Western capitals. The Soviet Union is in favor of the Madrid meeting bringing useful results to peoples and strengthening their hopes for a peaceful future. This would be served, first and foremost, by reaching an understanding there on a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

NATO's decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in certain West European countries carries grave and adverse consequences for the situation on our continent and, on a wider plane, for the military-strategic balance of forces. This decision is moving in a direction directly opposite to that which is a pressing need of our time--ending the arms race and a turn in events toward disarmament.

At the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, which have begun in Geneva, the Soviet Union will do everything within its power to reach a mutually-acceptable agreement. The other side should be guided by the same desire.

We should like to believe that Italy too will have its say towards avoiding the exacerbation of the arms race in Europe.

Ever more concern is aroused by the existence in the world of hotbeds of tension and danger of war. New ones, unfortunately, are being added to such long-established but still dangerous ones as the Near East. The war between Iran and Iraq, which it would seem neither wants, continues and has already caused tremendous loss of both countries. It is undermining the stability of the whole region.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has expressed the Soviet Union's position quite definitely: "We have no intention of interfering in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. We are in favor of the earliest possible political settlement of it through the efforts of both sides."

Nor should any other countries interfere in it. Hotbeds of tension--both old and new--must be liquidated. It would be even better to prevent them from breaking out. This is clearly no simple task. What is even more difficult, as practice has shown, is to douse the fire once it has flared up.

As they used to say in ancient times: "All roads lead to Rome". This popular expression is familiar to all. Nowadays there is not a single capital in the world which can claim that all roads have led to it. But may the roads which originate from all capitals and lead to all capitals be highways only of peaceful deeds and of peaceful undertakings.

We favor mutual meetings and contacts on various levels. We want them to serve the further strengthening of relations between the USSR and Italy in the interests of both countries, in the interests of progress of the vital cause of detente, disarmament and peace among peoples.

In his reply speech Emilio Colombo expressed his gratitude for the reception accorded to him, for the warm words addressed to his country. He said: This is a good demonstration of close relations existing between the Soviet Union and Italy, of fruitful cooperation which reflects the historic and cultural ties linking our peoples.

The minister expressed his conviction that the now traditional political contacts between the two countries are effective. In implementing the Italian-Soviet protocol of 1972, Italy desires to maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union, in the conviction that the improvement of mutual understanding between our two countries is a matter of benefit to both. There is room for further development in our relations in many fields--cultural and scientific technical, as well as economic.

We, said the minister, are convinced supporters of the cooperation proclaimed by the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, a matter to which Italy has always made a constructive contribution. Italy recognizes that there is a close connection between the cause of peace and security in Europe, and throughout the world. Therefore we fully recognize the need, clearly indicated by the Final Act, to devote every effort to turn detente into a permanent, ever more effective and global process of universal significance.

Italy intends to continue to make a more active contribution to efforts to limit conventional and nuclear weapons and toward disarmament.

Many burning international issues still remain unsettled. The Italian Government has its own assessment of these problems and will, within the bounds of its own possibilities, make its contribution to facilitate their solution. It is precisely a realization of the gravity of the present international situation which should be an additional stimulus to statesmen to analyze with the maximum sense of responsibility the existing difficulties and to endeavor to reduce the reasons for differences.

From its side, the minister said, Italy is conducting a sincere peace policy, being convinced that the prerequisities essential for continuing the process of detente should be consolidated and that cooperation between countries, even if they have different political regimes and different socioeconomic systems, is an effective means of removing the sources of conflicts and tension.

The talks which we are holding at such a complicated period in the international situation are extraordinarily beneficial. Our exchange of opinions regarding the dangerous hotbeds of tension in the world--even if our respective assessments differ on certain important problems--promotes better understanding of one another's positions and deeper analysis of ways of solving existing problems.

All this corresponds to the desire of the Italian and Soviet peoples to maintain peace and security on the European Continent and throughout the world. Our task is to convert this desire into practical political actions, discussing questions in a spirit of frankness and relying on the already created basis of cooperation between the two countries.

The luncheon, at which ministers, leaders of state committees and other officials and Italian guests were present, took place in a friendly atmosphere.

In the afternoon, the Soviet-Italian talks were continued. The ministers set out the approach of their countries to questions related to the situation in the Near and Middle East, and certain other important international problems.

The talks were businesslike and constructive.

KEKKONEN PRESENTED WITH INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE

LD131746 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS--A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public was held in the Kremlin's Sverdlov Hall today on the occasion of the presentation of the International Lenin Peace Prize to the President of the Finnish Republic Urho Kekkonen.

In the Presidium of the meeting together with President Kekkonen were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Antanas Barkauskas; Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation Aleksey Shitikov; Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Georgadze; heads of ministries and departments, people prominent in science and culture, representatives of public organizations.

The meeting was opened by Academician Nikolay Blokhin, chairman of the Committee for International Lenin Peace Prizes.

He said: "Urho Kekkonen's long and multifaceted activities directed at the expansion of mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples, at ending the arms race, at strengthening detente and international security are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union and by the peace-lovong forces in all countries."

"Together with his predecessor Juho Kusti Paasikivi," Academician Blokhin went on, "Urho Kekkonen laid the groundwork of Finland's new foreign policy course directed at firm friendship and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union, at active struggle for peace and international security that is now known to the whole world as the 'Paasikivi-Kekkonen line.' Throughout the past decades he has consistently and tirelessly headed the pursuance of this course which enjoys a big and well-deserved respect also outside of Finland."

"The contribution made by Finland and personally by its president to the preparation and successful holding of the historic conference on security and cooperation in Europe, to the assertion of the process of detente in the European Continent is universally acknowledged. The preservation and deepening of this process accords with the vital interest, with the aspirations and will of all European peoples."

Nikolay Blokhin warmly congratulated Urho Kekkonen upon the awarding to him of the International Lenin Prize and to the applause of those present presented to him the gold medal and diploma of a laureate of the International Lenin Peace Prize.

Urho Kekkonen was warmly congratulated by member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Yevgeniy Fedorov; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Central Board of the USSR-Finland Friendship Society Nikolay Talyzin; and I. Vladimirova, a student of the Kuibyshev Building Engineering Institute in Moscow. They expressed deep satisfaction that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are constantly strengthening and developing and that both countries are consistently coming out for peace and international security.

Then the floor was taken by Urho Kekkonen.

"It is with much pleasure that I receive the Peace Prize which bears the name of Lenin," he said. "I attach special importance to the attention accorded me. Associated with this prize are already established traditions of promoting principles directed at maintaining international peace and security on which the happiness and future of the whole of mankind ultimately depend."

"Although this prize is awarded to individuals, by awarding this prize to me it was intended to express respect for and a high appreciation of Finland's foreign policy.

In the course of the past decades my country has consistently striven to maintain good relations with all states and also to make its contribution to the peaceful settlement of international differences. Mutual relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, which starting with 1948 rest on the firm and mutually advantageous basis of the Finnish-Soviet treaty, were a matter of our special concern."

"I am confident that the positive impact of the treaty is not confined to bilateral Finnish-Soviet relations only, but is more extensive as a factor of a stabilising influence on peaceful development in the north of Europe and beyond it."

"In the existing international situation I attach very big importance to the work carried out to promote detente, cooperation and disarmament. I have repeatedly said that no reasonable alternative to this policy can be found. Proceeding from this Finland strives to act in such a way so that the meeting in Madrid of representatives of the participatory states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should end with success and so that on its part it would make its contribution to the cause of strengthening trust between states."

"The founder of the Soviet state Lenin, whose name is borne by the prize that has just been presented to me, attached much importance to mutual trust between states and countries," Urho Kekkonen stressed in conclusion. "We Finns hold in our grateful memory the fact that it was already at the early stage that the Soviet Government headed by Lenin had recognised Finland's independence and created thereby preconditions for mutual friendship and cooperation between our countries. So let us together carefully preserve this heritage in the name of the happiness and successes of the peoples of our countries."

The chairman of the Committee for International Lenin Prizes hosted a dinner today in honour of the laureate of the prize, Urho Kekkonen.

FINNISH OFFICIAL CITED ON TRADE, COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD132212 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS--Trade and economic relations of Finland and the Soviet Union can serve as a convincing example of fruitful cooperation between countries with different social systems, Ahti Karjalainen, cochairman of the permanent intergovernment Soviet-Finnish Economic Cooperation Commission, told TASS. He is in the Soviet Union among a group of statesmen and politicians accompanying President Urho Kekkonen of Finland on his visit to the USSR.

Three years ago a long-term program was adopted for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union up to 1990, Ahti Karjalainen said.

On Wednesday in Moscow the two heads of state signed a protocol to prolong the program up to 1995. The elaboration and adoption of these documents, which are important for both countries, are a weighty contribution to the consolidation of European detente and cooperation, he said.

Finland's trade with the Soviet Union, which is the mainstream of bilateral economic cooperation, is developing successfully on the basis of five-year agreements, Ahti Karajalainen continued. In the current five-year period (1976-1980) the two countries have gone much beyond the expected 9 billion roubleworth of trade. A year old agreement for 1981-1985 has it that the value of bilateral trade is to amount to 14 billion roubles. Ahti Karjalainen said, however, that he was sure that the figure would be much higher as result of successful implementation of the long-term program.

In the last years the two countries have been steadily developing new forms of cooperation along side traditional trade, Ahti Karjalainen said. Finnish companies take part in the construction of industrial projects and hotels in the Soviet Union and Soviet organisations have built a gas-main, a metal works and a nuclear power plant in Finland. Joint production is on the rise too. Finnish companies act as subcontractors for Soviet-built projects in third countries.

New joint cooperation projects have been drafted by now, including the design and construction of a nuclear ice-breaker, a railway carriage maintenance plant outside Leningrad and construction of hotels in Vyborg and Leningrad. There are talks on the building of a new 1,000-megawatt nuclear power plant which Finland will need in late 1980s. The protocol signed in Moscow on Wednesday stipulates broader participation of Finnish companies in the construction of an ore-dressing plant in Kostomuksha (USSR).

An overwhelming majority of Finns are sure today that trade and other economic ties with the Soviet Union are beneficial to Finland, Ahti Karjalainen said in conclusion. Of course they are beneficial to the Soviet Union too. The two countries' long-term program, other agreements and protocols create a good ground for fruitful economic partnership in the future as well. Prerequisites for mutually beneficial relations were laid down by the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT RECEIVES USSR JUSTICE MINISTER

LD131425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Nicosia, 7 Nov, TASS--Today Cypriot President S. Kiprianou received V.I. Terebilov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of justice, the head of a CPSU delegation which has come here at the invitation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL] Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by E. Papaioannou, AKEL general secretary.

BEHESHTI: IF DEMANDS NOT MET, HOSTAGES MAY BE TRIED

LD131530 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Nov, TASS--Ayatollah Beheshti, chairman of Iran's Supreme Court, told a press-conference here that if the demands of the Iranian parliament turned over to the United States are not met, the American hostages may be tried in court. The possibility is not excluded either that the American spies will be tried by the Iranian Supreme Defence Council, Beheshti said.

Speaking in parliament, MP F. Hejazi said that the USA is dragging feet on the problem of hostages so as to gain time to find a pretext for an aggression against Iran. He stressed that Iran is determined to carry on the struggle against the intrigues of the United States.

The Iranian Government is reported to have been studying the answer of the United States to Iran's demand.

Under the pretext of all sorts of constitutional limitations the United States is trying to evade meeting the demands put forward by the Iranian parliament as a condition for the release of the hostages. This is seen from the statement by the political figures of the USA and the U.S. press. Senator Charles Percy told a press-conference in Lisbon that the USA would not be able to meet Iran's financial demands and was ready to agree only to a part of the conditions put forward to them. As the newspaper New York TIMES points out, many of the conditions put forward by Iran in particular as regards the return of the shah's property and the dropping of financial claims cannot be legally met by the U.S. administration.

REPORTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQI WAR, RAJA'I REMARKS CITED

LD131608 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov, TASS--Iraqi helicopters yesterday made raids on the positions of Iranian troops in the southern sector of the front says a communique of Iraq's general military command.

Iranian aviation bombed military and civilian projects in the Iraqi provinces of Sulaymaniyah and Maisan as well as the port of Umm-Kasr in Basra Province and Iraqi troops' positions in the area of Abadan. There is loss of life among civilian population. Three Iranian aircraft were shot down, with one of them falling in Kuwait's territory.

Tehran, 13 Nov, TASS--As a result of artillery bombardment of Iraqi positions near Ahvaz, more than 230 men were killed or wounded, eleven tanks and other combat equipment destroyed. Fighting is going on in the front's western sector where, according to a Tehran Radio report, the Iranian side is holding the initiative. A large number of Iraqi tanks and armoured personnel carriers have been destroyed in the area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and about a hundred Iraqis killed. Fighting in the area of Sumar and in Ilam Province is reported. An Iraqi aircraft was show down near the port of Bushehr.

Prime Minister Raja'i told Tehran Radio that at a meeting of the Government of Iran it was decided to continue the war against Iraq till a victory is achieved. He said the government also discussed problems connected with the rationing, which is now being introduced in the country, of consumer goods, including food, and considered a possibility of raising prices of fuel.

Kuwait, 13 Nov, TASS--'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, said that on November 12 an unidentified military aircraft fired two rockets on Al-'Abdali area in Kuwait's north and that an inquiry is now under way into the circumstances of the incident.

MAJLIS DEPUTY ACCUSES PAKISTAN, U.S. OF INTERVENTION

NC131832 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: American imperialists are increasing their pressures on Iran and, for this purpose, are using all the overt political, economic and military means such as the presence of an extremely large American armada in the immediate proximity of the Iranian shores as well as covert means, such as the encouragement of regional reaction to interfere in Iran's domestic affairs.

According to Mohammad 'Ali Tatari, deputy speaker of the Iranian Majlis, the imperialists are trying to act in such a way so as to create a new front against Iran by Pakistan. Tatari stated that the information which he has in hand proves that the imperialists, together with Pakistan, intend to implement a plan to organize vast subversive activities in Iran's Provinces of Sistan and Baluchestan. According to Mohammad 'Ali Tatari centers for sending to Iran mercenary groups, trained and armed with American money, are being set up on Pakistani territory. Among these mercenaries, a large number of Afghan counterrevolutionaries can be seen who have gained great infamy for their special cruelty when committing crimes.

The deputy of the Iranian Majlis stressed that the imperialists with the help of such defenders of freedom are trying to implement their spiteful and subversive plans aimed at weakening Iran.

One can easily guess why Pakistan is participating in secret subversive acts against Iran. For some time now the Pakistani officials have made their foreign policy subject to Washington's diktat, which spares no means for imposing its dominance throughout the Near and Middle East. But it is completely clear that this policy of the officials of Islamabad not only harms the sovereignty and national independence of Pakistan itself, but also harms the sovereignty and national independence of its two Muslim neighbors, that is Iran and Afghanistan.

By turning Pakistan into its base of subversive acts against Iran, the United States of America is trying to create a pincer-like siege of Iran. This arc is formed from the south by the American Navy fleet, and from the west--Egypt--which has been turned into a base for activities of the Rapid Deployment Force against Iran. From the east, Pakistan would close the chain of Iran's siege. This once again proves that the leading circles in Pakistan who--in order to gain the satisfaction of the American imperialists are trampling on the principles of solidarity and Islamic cooperation in their joint struggle for the sake of national freedom and independence and the security of nations--have gone far beyond the limit.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD131635 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Algiers, 13 Nov, TASS--A Soviet military delegation, headed by Colonel-General Yakushin, chief of the Main Staff and deputy commander-in-chief of the Ground Forces, arrived in the Algerian capital. The Soviet guests will meet with the Command of the Armed Forces of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, and familiarize themselves with Algeria's economic and social achievements in the period of independent development.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM RATIFIES TREATY WITH SYRIA

LD141018 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has decided to ratify the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. It was signed in Moscow on October 8, 1980.

PRAVDA REPORTS MENGISTU PARTING MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD131237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 2

[TASS report under the general headline "From on Board Aircraft"]

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, has sent Comrade L.I. Brezhnev a telegram from on board his aircraft. It reads:

On leaving your great country's airspace I wish to convey to you personnally and, through you, to your party and to the people and Government of the Soviet Union feelings of profound gratitude for the fraternal welcome given the members of my delegation during our stay in the Soviet Union.

I wish to take this opportunity to assure you that our visit to the Soviet Union was fruitful in the highest degree. It enabled us to learn more about the Soviet Union and its great people, who have built a developed socialist society under the CPSU's leadership and are traveling the path of building communism.

Our participation in the festivities marking the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution enabled us once more to see for ourselves how great the Soviet Union's achievements are. Our stay in Moscow, Volgograd and Alma-Ata gave us an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the Soviet Union's great achievements in the spheres of science, technology, industry and agriculture and in the spheres of art, literature and culture.

ETHIOPIAN MEDIA PRAISE OF MENGISTU VISIT TO USSR CITED

LD131255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Nov--"The visit of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], to the Soviet Union confirmed once again that the USSR and Ethiopia act in a single alliance in the struggle against imperialism and reaction. They are united by a common ideology based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and by the desire for peace throughout the world," the newspaper SERTO ADER, organ of the COPWE Central Committee, emphasizes in an editorial.

Commenting on the results of the Soviet-Ethiopian talks, the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY emphasizes that they contributed to the further strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries.

Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to the Soviet Union and his meetings and talks with L.I. Brezhnev, the agency points out, were an important new milestone on the path of the fruitful development of comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia.

MORE MESSAGES ON OCTOBER FROM WORLD LEADERS PUBLISHED

Bani-Sadr Greetings

LD131517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I sincerely congratulate Your Excellency and the Soviet people on the anniversary of the October Revolution. I wish Your Excellency health and happiness, and your people further prosperity and progress.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Saddam Husayn Message

LD131515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] To Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 63d anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution I send the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union and you personally congratulations and best wishes for success and progress.

We are profoundly interested in continuing, developing and deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries in accordance with the principles of the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between Iraq and the Soviet Union. We are seeking with optimism the strengthening of Iraqi-Soviet relations to the good of our two countries' peoples and in the interests of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and all forms of aggression aimed against the peoples' aspirations for freedom and their rights to a worthy life and to independence.

We wish the friendly Soviet Union further progress.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq

Dos Santos Greetings

LD131503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev:

On behalf of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and from myself personally, I express to you, the entire Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government our warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was an event of decisive significance for the whole of mankind and marked the beginning of a new era in the development of the world historical process.

The historic mission of laying the foundations of socialist society on earth and on the ruins of the despotic czarist regime and of taking the great responsibility of proving in practice under Lenin's leadership the necessity of socialism and the inevitability of the collapse of capitalism fell to the lot of the Russian proletariat. [paragraph continues]

This is why the Angolan people and the MPLA-PT value exceptionally highly the tremendous efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet people for every possible increase in the productive forces of society and for the all-round development of the Soviet person, which constitute the main prerequisite for the creation of the basis of communist society and a solid contribution to the strengthening of the forces of progress throughout the world.

The concrete steps taken in the direction of detente and universal and total disarmament are indisputable witness to the Soviet Union's desire for peace, cooperation and the peaceful coexistence of peoples. At the same time, its principle-minded position in support of the people's lawful rights to decide their own fate and its consistent struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism confirm the Soviet Union as the trustworthy ally of all peoples supporting freedom, peace and social progress.

We take this opportunity to express the conviction that the firm bonds of friendship existing between our parties, governments and peoples will continue to serve as firm proof of our free and sovereign determination to increasingly strengthen on the basis of the worldwide teaching of Marxism-Leninism our all-embracing cooperation defined in the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the never-to-be forgotten first president of the People's Republic of Angola, the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto.

While expressing the Angolan people's militant and active solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people on this noteworthy day not only for the Soviet nation but also for all peoples still under the oppression of colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, we also express our conviction that the CPSU and the Soviet people will continue to strengthen and widen the gains made in the building of communist society on the basis of the successes already achieved.

Accept, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, our sincere good wishes for good health and personal well-being and assurance of my highest fraternal respect.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of the People's Republic of Angola

LEONTYEV VIEWS VICTORIES, SUCCESSES SINCE OCTOBER

LD131409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Col A. Leontyev under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "Alive and Victorious"]

[Excerpts] One shot was heard from the Avrora. But the revolution it heralded was not an isolated event. Great October shook the foundations of the old world and sparked off tens and hundreds of other revolutionary explosions. For 63 years the ideas of October have fired the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of people and inspired them to struggle for peace, freedom and social progress. The revolution continues.

To the annoyance of American strategists the Soviet Union is not alone and this has been the case for a long time. The fraternal countries are accompanying it on the path of October. The community of socialist states, pooling their efforts within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, has grown up and strengthened. The fraternal countries have created reliable defenses. Our community is rightly regarded as the most dynamic economic and political force in the world.

Some 450 million people--a little more than 10 percent of the world's population--live in the 10 socialist states that are members of CEMA. But they account for approximately one-third of world industrial output and one-fifth of agricultural output. In the last 25 years the national income of the CEMA countries has increased more than 4.5 times and industrial output has increased 6.5 times. The national income and industrial output growth rates in CEMA countries over the past decade have been approximately double those of the developed captialist countries.

The successes of the new world are there for all to see. They are particularly evident now, at a time when the West is vainly attempting to drag itself out of the quagmire of a new economic crisis with its unemployment, inflation and high cost of living. Clearly trying to distract the public's attention from the plight of the working people in their countries, Western politicians are continuing to stoke the ballyhoo over temporary difficulties in any major undertaking. The path of socialism is not smooth and flat. There are occasional bumps and ruts. There are mistakes and failures.

"Today's socialist world with its successes and prospects and all its problems," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "is still a young, growing social organism which has not yet entirely settled down and many things bear the imprint of past historical eras. The world of socialism is all on the move, it is constantly improving and its development naturally involves a struggle between the new and the old and the resolution of internal contradictions."

Attempts by vicious people in the West, who see the note in other's eyes without seeing the beam in their own, to interfere in socialist countries' affairs will not succeed. The peoples of the new world will respond to their intrigues by strengthening unity, cooperation and mutual assistance based on Leninist principles of internationalism.

Speaking recently in the Kremlin, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, said: "The first socialist country--the Soviet Union--was forced to be completely self-reliant both for defense of the revolution and for economic development. But the other revolutions which followed the October Revolution have had the good fortune to be able to count on the Soviet Union's support. We believe we have a special advantage in that we are being tempered in alliance with the socialist countries and progressive forces, with free access to the rich experience of the first and leading revolutions."

Imperialism's disgraceful colonial system collapsed under the influence of October and socialism's successes. In 1919 colonies and semicolonies accounted for 72 percent of the world's territory and almost 70 percent of its population. Now less than 0.5 percent of the world's population lives in these countries. Since the end of World War II more than 2 billion people have cast off their colonial chains and gained their freedom and independence. Moreover, many liberated countries have rejected the capitalist path of development and have set their sights on building an exploitation-free society.

Recent years have been marked by such glorious achievements as the Vietnamese people's victory and the unification of Vietnam, the liquidation of bloody regimes in Kampuchea and Nicaragua, the revolution in Afghanistan, the liquidation of the shah's monarchy in Iran and the victory of the people of Zimbabwe. The fascist dictatorships in Greece, Spain and Portugal collapsed.

The world is continuously changing, and changing for the better. But the imperialists, with whom the Chinese hegemonists are siding increasingly closely, are seeking desperately to prevent this. The present Bourbons, like the previous ones, have learned and understood nothing. To them it still seems that they can hold back the triumphant progress of October's ideas and suppress the peoples' will for freedom and independence.

Seeking an excuse for their aggressive actions, the enemies of peace, socialism and freedom are continuing to shout about the "hand of Moscow" and now also about the "hand of Havana" and the "hand of Hanoi," that are allegedly organizing "disturbances" in Asia, Africa and Latin America. You would do better to look at your own hands, gentlemen, for they are stained with the blood of Salvador Allende, Che Guevara, Patrice Lumumba.... It is mercenaries of imperialist reaction who are committing atrocities in El Salvador and Guatemala today, throwing captive patriots into the craters of active volcanoes, killing women and poisoning schoolchildren in Afghanistan, tearing Lebanon apart and torturing unhappy Palestinians. And it is American warships that are preparing to bring death to Persian Gulf countries.

Is it not the United States that is publicizing its insane strategy of "limited nuclear war," building up mountains of chemical and bacteriological weapons and kindling hotbeds of military danger? The American policeman is still hopeing for the success of his "position of strength policy." But he is cruely mistaken. Our people have at their disposal everything they need to defend their revolutionary gains and to ensure the security of the motherland and of its allies and friends.

Revolution is not exported. But ideas know no borders. It is within no one's power tc halt them. "Imperialism cannot and never will be able to check the firm step of the new stage of history begun by the glorious Great October Revolution," Fidel Castro has said.

The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are dictated by the natural laws of social development and express the fundamental interests of all mankind. Their correctness and invincibility are confirmed by life itself. They were tested by fire in World War II and gained still greater strength. We see their greatness in the labor exploits of the Soviet people, who are approaching a new landmark in their struggle for communism--the 26th CPSU Congress. The ideas of October live and triumph, determining and bringing closer the socialist future of the whole world.

VAYNO ADDRESSES YOUTH ISSUES AT TARTU CONFERENCE

LD051643 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 31 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[Text of speech delivered by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, at 30 October Tartu ceremony devoted to the presentation to the city of the Order of the Peoples' Friendship, under the general headline "The Motherland's Award Gratifies and Inspires Us"]

[Excerpt] The high award demands of us better-quality training of highly skilled and politically literate specialists, skillful production commanders and educators of people who are capable of resolutely rebuffing any manifestations of bourgeois petty-mindedness, an apolitical approach and other relapses which unfortunately still manifest themselves occasionally. It is also necessary to step up work with science and education cadres to improve their skills and responsibility for the quality of graduates' training for independent labor activity. How all our hopes and plans will be realized depends largely on the molding of the younger generation and the ability to educate young people correctly and prepare them for their future labor activity. Our society is a society of the broadest potential for young people, for their all-around, harmonious development. But we cannot, we have not the right to forget Lenin's instructions that the ecuational process must go hand in hand with the process of communist upbringing. These two processes must merge into one. But life shows that this does not come about of itself. Young people must study, of course, not only in the scholastic sense but in a wider sense--in the sense of life. It is necessary to convey to the Komsomol and to young people all the best that has been accumulated by the moral experience of older generations, and at the same time persistently guard against all that disturbs life and labor. The organization of young people's free time is for us a far from trivial matter. Idleness and attempts to "kill time" are an extravagance, an impermissible waste which it is hard to make up for later. They lead to undesirable phenomena. An attentive, concerned attitude toward people, as the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum demanded, must permeate the entire work style of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs. This will enable us to resolve the most complex tasks set by the party.

GRISHIN ATTENDS REPORT-BACK ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD122316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Summary] Most enterprises of Avtozil [Lenin motorworks] are developing faster than planned. "Measures for stepping up the party influence on the solution of tasks put to engineers by the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum were examined today at the report-back election conference of the party organizations of the Likhachev works. The speakers carefully analyzed the state of affairs, and the main attention was concentrated on reserves of production. "Taking part in the conference were Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Frolov, head of the department of engineering of the CPSU Central Committee; and Polyakov, minister of the automotive industry."

TADZHIKISTAN KURGAN-TYUBE GORKOM REPLACES SECRETARIES

LD121117 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] TADZHIKTA--A Kurgan-Tyube Gorkom plenum has been held to examine an organizational question. In connection with their reassignment A. Abdukadyrov was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the party gorkom and A.G. Kuznetsov of his duties as second secretary. A. Khudoydodov was elected first secretary and A.M. Zaruba second secretary of the Kurgan-Tyube Gorkom.

AUCCTU PLENARY MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW 13 NOVEMBER

Trade Unions Tasks

LD131900 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS--Soviet trade unions, all working people of the country ardently approve of the results of the October plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and declare their resolve to worthily resolve to worthily meet the 26th Congress of the CPSU. This was stated by participants in the plenary meeting of the AUCCTU which was held here today.

The tasks of trade unions were discussed in the light of the decisions of the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, of the provisions and conclusions contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the plenary meeting. A report was made by the Chairman of the AUCCTU Aleksey Shibayev.

It was stressed at the plenary meeting that trade union committees and councils should concentrate attention on questions on whose solution the living conditions of Soviet people directly depend.

It was noted at the plenary meeting that a comprehensive food programme is being worked out on Leonid Brezhnev's initiative. Trade union bodies will take part in this work. Much is to be done by all trade union organisations and first of all by the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' Union, the Food Industry Workers' Union and also by workers in industries supplying agriculture with machinery and mineral fertilizers.

It was stressed that to raise the people's living standards it was necessary also to achieve serious improvements in the manufacture of consumer goods. Trade unions should make a weighty contribution to the drafting of the long-term programme of producing consumer goods, should increase public control over the course of construction and reconstruction and over deliveries of equipment for enterprises of the light, food and other industries that produce consumer goods.

Much space in the report and speeches was given to housing construction. The plenary meeting set the task of introducing special control over the construction of housing and pre-school children's institutions.

Shortcomings, Unresolved Problems

LD140216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Statement by Sergey Nikonovich Zaichenko, member of the AUCCTU Presidium, to unidentified Moscow Radio correspondent following a 13 November plenary session of the AUCCTU in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] At the plenum we mainly discussed questions the solutions of which affect, first and foremost, the improvement of the living conditions of the Soviet people. At the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that this is indeed the most party-like approach [words indistinct] concern for the people's well-being. It is hardly necessary to contend that the existence of well-appointed housing, the provision of kindergartens and nursery schools and developed system of canteens and consumer services contribute to the creation of good morale and a good psychological climate, as they now say, in labor collectives and to a reduction in personnel turnover. In the final analysis this helps to increase production efficiency.

The AUCCTU receives quite a few complaints from occupants of new housing about the low quality of new homes. It was rightly noted at the AUCCTU plenum today that trade union representatives on state commissions frequently acquiesce in the acceptance of apartment blocks which are defective.

It was also stated that trade unions do not always check, as they should, to see that labor laws are followed. Let's be frank, there are still a number of cases where regulations pertaining to work and leisure were broken and where there was unjustified overtime work.

This does not mean, of course, that shortcomings were the only subject discussed. We simply discussed and analyzed our achievements and the resources which would permit a more successful solution of the social tasks set by Comrade Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum. During this 5-year plan the trade unions are spending R964 million on the construction of new health resorts alone. This is R90 million more than in the previous 5-year period. New holiday centers, boarding houses and sanatoriums have been opened providing facilities for 70,000 people. A total of 47 million people have taken advantage of such facilities. This is almost 5 million more than in the previous 5-year period.

This is all very good. Nevertheless, at the plenum we concentrated on the fact that health resort facilities with 16,000 accomodations, where another 200,000 people could have gone for a vacation or received treatment, have not opened. We spoke not so much about successes in housing construction, for example, as about unresolved problems and about canteens, Pioneer camps and other social and cutural facilities.

The decisions adopted at the session outlined specific tasks which will enable trade unions to achieve more effective results in order to fulfil the social program and to raise the standard of living of the Soviet people.

APN REPORT ON 'SERIOUS' PROBLEMS IN OIL INDUSTRY CITED

LD130958 Hamburg DPA in German 0026 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow (DPA)--In 1979 the Soviet Union produced 586 million tons of crude oil and gas condensate, 90 million tons more than in 1975, an increase which is bigger than production in 1940. However, according to APN on Wednesday, these figures hide serious problems.

Production costs per ton of crude increased in the Soviet Union by 20 percent every 3 years. Costs for plants for each well increase by one third every 5 years. Transport distances have trebled in barely 15 years. Investments in the oil industry in the years 1976-80 were 50 percent larger than in the preceding 5 years, and more than double what they were in 1966-70. Costs increased much more rapidly than production.

Professor Aleksandr Krylov, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told APN that this increase in costs is caused by the fact that oil has to be drilled from a constantly greater depth, and that oil is being produced increasingly from virgin territories with unfavorable climatic conditions. On top of it all the planners last year made wrong calculations in their search for oil. In some older oil areas, for instance, more wells were sunk than necessary, and the profitability of individual wells suffered.

Krylov advocated that in the next few years preference be given to tapping the West Siberian oil areas. If necessary, drillings rigs complete with crews should be transferred from present sites to the territory in the vicinity of Tyumen. Results of tests carried out by geologists in this area showed reserves for many years.